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## RUSSIA.

Herald Special Report of the Origin of Prince Gortchakoff's Circular.

f. Thiers' Assurances the Cause of Its Promulgation.

Division of Opinion Among the British Ministers.

Almost Certain Dissolution of the English Cabinet.

Earl Russell May Head a War Ministry.

Concillatory Reply of Gortchakoff to Earl Granville.

British Naval Reserves Ordered to Their Vessels.

Views of Baron Brunnow on the Situation.

Prussia's Position That of a Mediator.

Turkey Firm for Maintaining the Treaty of Paris.

An Austrian Military Budget Outlined to the Legislature.

THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Blamarck's Disclaimer-Prince Gortchakoff

Hasty-M. Thiers' Missive and Statements in St. Petersburg-Russia Driving on the Cabine:-Place or Patriotism ?-Earl Granville's Reply and Cabinet Division in England-Conciliation. LONDON, NOV. 24, 1870.

I am specially informed that Count Bismarck ssured Mr. Odo Russell that he was not by any means prive to the issue of the Russian circular by Earl Granville on the subject of the revision of the Treaty of Paris. M. THIERS' STATEMENTS.

It is now stated that Prince Gortchakoff was premature in the publication of the letter. It appears that M. Thiers, during his recent visit to St. Petersburg, stated to the Russian Minister that France had long since regarded the Treaty of Paris of 1856 as being unjust in its provisions towards Russia, just as the Treaty of 1815 was to France, M. Thiers expressed his surprise that Russia had not set the Treaty of 1856 aside before this time. He assured Prince Gortchakoff that everybody in France was now, as always, prepared to see and to consent to its abrogation.

PUBLIC EXCITEMENT AND THE CIRCULAR. The declaration of M. Thiers had excited the pub. lic mind in Russia to such an extent that it is certain that if Prince Gortchakoff had not published the circular he would have been superseded by Count ignation, the present Minister of the Czar in Constantinople, who is a pet favorite of the Musco-

Prince Gortchakoff came out and "showed his hand" in order to save his place, but the popularity of the movemement prevents him now from "backing out" of his position.

THE BRITISH CABINET REPLY. Barl Granville's note of the 10th instant, in reply, was despatched from London without consultation with his colleagues in the British Cabinet. Very great dissatisfaction is expressed by Messrs. Bright, Cardwell, and Lowe at this course. They consider The Granville note as being hasty in tone and overbearing in expression. They allege that an English war for the sake of Turkey would be very unpopular, and also that the country is unprepared for war. THE SOOTHING PROCESS.

The united Cabinet have, it is said, to-day resolved to moderate the tone and attitude of the Oneen's government towards Russia, and pursue a conciliatory policy with respect to the Eastern question generally.

PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF'S REPLY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Russian Reply to England and Austria-A Conciliatory Letter-Russia Does Not Want to Act Separately.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 24, 1870. Prince Gortchakoff's reply to the British and Austrian governments is very conclinatory. It explains the pacific meaning of previous declarations and affirms that Russia craves peace generally, and in the East especially. It would be impossible to maintain it without a common understanding, and Russia shrinks from acting separately from the other

Cortehakoff's Reply Withdraws Nothing-Turkey's Answer Not Received. LONDON, Nov. 24, 1870.

A special correspondent at St. Petersburg, 234 inst., evening, telegraphs as follows:-Gortenakon's reply withdraws nothing, and is calm and firm. It will be delivered to-morrow. The Turkish reply is not yet received.

D plomacy at Fault.

LONDON, Nov. 24, 1870. The London Post, referring to Gortchakoff's answer to Granville's note, expected here to-day, save;-Diplomacy is wholly at fault in conjecturing

BRITISH CABINET CRISIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A Cabinet Crisis Imminent-Rumors of Changes-Earl Russell Bidding for Power-He Will Sucreed Gladstone-A Letter from Him Against Russia.

& Cabinet crisis is imminent. All the Ministers are ht town, and the meeting to be held to-morrow

(25th) will be decisive. Rumors are rife concerning changes in the Ministry, in consequence of differences of opinion as to the policy to be adopted towards Russia and the treatment of the pretensions of that government. There is a strong beilef that Earl Russell is again bidding for power, and he may soon be en in office. It is believed that Gladstone will be obliged to resign, and that Russell will succeed him. This information is obtained from the highest source. As additional confirmation of the report of changes, it should be stated that Earl Russell had a pamphlet printed on the European-Russian question, which he hurriedly withdrew at the last moment yesterday. Should Russell come into office war will be declared immediately. This morning's Times contains a letter from him, in which he says that if the Czar proposes to set aside by force the Treaty of 1856 let us meet him with force—the sooner

Later-A Dissolution Certain-A War Ministry to be Formed.

LONDON, Nov. 24, 1870. The dissolution of the present Ministry and the formation of a war Ministry is certain.

BRITISH WAR MEASURES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALB. The Naval Steam Reserve Ordered to Duty-Concentration of the Men.

The government has issued orders for all the men belonging to the naval steam reserve to immediately join their vessels. The greatest activity prevails. Admiralty orders are constantly being issued for the concentration of the men at the dock yards.

BARON BRUNNOW'S VIEWS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. A Visit to Baron Brunnow-What He Thinks of the Situation-An Amicable Result Ex-

LONDON, Nov. 24, 1870.

A correspondent to-day received from Baron de Brunnow, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia, the following information:-At this moment, when the question of pedce or war between England and Russia is trembling in the balance, and is about to be decided in a few hours; while the air is filled with rumors of an alliance, in the event of war, between Russia and the United States, his Excellency recognized the vast importance of affording the people of the latter country the earliest and most authentic information of the course of events. He thus views the situation:-The question affects all the Cabinetssignaturies of the Treaty of Paris. They are exchanging with each other views on this subject.

AN AMICABLE RESULT EXPECTED. f believe we are about to experience the result of their amicable explanations. These will, is to be hoped, tend to a pacific solution. In this hope I will not venture to pronounce, as a diplomatist, any opinion upon the question that forms the object of leitherations which are still open. This consideration, you will perceive, prevents me from more freely entering into the subject of your inquiries at the present moment, since to do so would not only be contrary to the usages and rules of the imperial service of Russia, but might also entail especial seuces. Under these peculiar circumstances I fully appreciate the good sentiments leading you te make your inquiries, but to-day can only repeat that it is hoped the action of the Cabinets will make possible the preservation of peace.

PRUSSIA'S POSITION.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Russian Interests With Germany-The St. Petersburg Press Cautioned-Prussia Not to

be Irritated. LONDON, Nov. 24, 1870. Times, dated to-day, and transmitted specially to the NEW YORK HERALD, states that Timscheff, the Russian Minister of the Interior, has cautioned the St. Petersburg press against supporting France and attacking Germany, as it is against Russian interests

Prussin's Part in the Trenty of 1856-Her

Present Diplomacy. LONDON, Nov. 24, 1870.

A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs under date of 24th that it is semi-officially announced that Prussia was not a party to the treaty of 1856 to the same extent as England, Austria and France. Prussia, it is stated, did not engage to consider every violation of the Treaty a casus belli, but only to demand respect for the integrity of Turkey. This position will give to the Prussian government an opportunity of offering mediation to prevent the threatened rupture with the best prospects of

THE AUSTRIAN VIEW.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Estimates of the War Minister-His Budget Demand and Appropriations-News from

I am enabled to specially telegraph to the HERALD that Minister of War Von Roon will demand from Austria and the Hungarian delegations in Pesth an extraordinary budget credit of 60,000,000 of florins, to be distributed, according to his estimate, as follows, viz:-Six millions for the augmentation of the cavairy mounts, by the purchase of an increased number of horses for the use of the troops; thirteen millions to pay for harness and equipments which have been already purchased; four millions to pay the remainder of the charges incurred by the suppression of the Dalmatian insurrection; six millions due for the discharge of former deficits; fourteen millions for the purchase of arms; eight millions for engineering and fortifications, and nine millions for army clothing.

TURKEY FIRM ON THE EASTERN QUESTION. The Turkish government remains resolute on the Eastern question to the last degree and will not permit the least violation of the Treaty of Paris of 1856.

MOVEMENT OF RUSSIAN TROOPS. The New Freie Presse corroborates the report that large bodies of Russian troops are concentrating near Odessa and in the northeast of Jassy. It is, nevertheless, only as a military demonstration. RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET-EXPLANATIONS TO

BE DEMANDED. The Polocki Ministry has resigned.

The delegations meet to-day at Pesth. Beust will be questioned on the foreign policy. The Red Book, containing the answer to the Russian note, will be laid before the House. Count Andrassy in-

THE SULTAN PIRM-AWAITING THE RUSSIAN REPLY. A correspondent telegraphs to-day:-It is officially

declared here that the Porte will not tolerate the slightest infringement of the Treaty of 1856. Gortchakoff's answer to Beust's note was expected to-day. He was calm, but adhering to his

It is believed in official circles that Russia is far better prepared for war than is generally supposed.

Austrin's Reply to Russia's Demands. VIENNA, NOV. 24, 1870.

Baron von Beust, replying to Prince Gortchakoff nsists on the force of the obligations contracted in Deference only exacts a reply. The fact that Turkey can sustain a fleet where Russia cannot is not sufficient for arbitrarily dissolving the treaty. The action of Russia endangers all existing and future treaties. Turkey is not responsible for the umon of the principalities. Turkey asks that we shall not give our sanction to breach of the treaty. The mere holiday excursions of frigates into the Euxine, with prince on board, were perfectly harmless. Russia should have shown her dissatisfaction and snoken at the proper time. Austria deplores Russia's de termination and expresses her surprise at it. She points out to Russia the mevitable consequences of the step she has taken.

In a second note from von Beust to the Austria Ambassador, Count Choteck, he denies having taken any initiative in 1867. He proposed a joint action of all the Powers, but no independent action unless consequent upon a Congress, then, could nave been serious. Now the greatest apprehensions exist. Excited as the Christian subjects of the Porte are, they will think the occasion is opportune to take in hand the solution of the Eastern qu estion.

TURKEY AND HER FRIENDS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Germany Friendly to Turkey.

LONDON, Nov. 24, 1870. A telegram from Vienna dated to-day, and trans nitted specially for the NEW YORK HERALD, reports that a telegraphic despatch from Constantinople states that the North German ambassador assures the Porte of the friendly feeling of Germany to-

wards Turkey. All apprehension from Germany has Words of Comfort from Germany.

LONDON, Nov. 24, 1870. A Constantinople despatch says the German Ambassador has assured the Porte of the friendli-

BELGIAN OPINION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. A Penceful Solution Anticipated. LONDON, Nov. 24, 1870.

The correspondent of the New York HERALD at Brussels telegraphs that a peaceful solution of the Russo-Eastern difficulty is anticipated. Russia is resolved to exercise a policy of conciliation. Turkey will accept the plan of a friendly examination in connection with the other Great Powers of Russia's complaints with a view to the medification of the Treaty of Paris.

Personal Intelligence.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, left the Pifth Ave ue Hotel yesterday afternoon for Savangah. Mr. R. J. Bright, editor and publisher of the Indianapolis Sentinel, is among the recent arrivals at Rev. Dr. W. Platt, an eminent divide of Louisville,

Ky., is stopping at the Grand Central Hotel, prepa ratory to his departure for Europe, whither he goes for the benefit of his health.

Colonel C. W. Bafley, of the United States Army,

Captain T. C. Terrell, of the United States Navy. who is on a pleasure tour, has engaged quarters at the St. Denis Hotel.

Senator B. F. Rice, from Arkansas, who is suffermedical advice. It is said that his visit is also con nected with political objects. Mr. Rice will remain for some time at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. M. D. Embil, a Cubau millionaire, has engaged

rooms at the Grand Central Hotel, where he will remain all winter. Two emment "salts," Captain Moodie, of the

steamer Cuba, and Captain McMicken, of the steamer Calabria, both of the Cunard line, are temperarily at the New York Hotel.

Senator S. C. Pomeroy has left the St. Nicholas Hotel for Washington.

Lieutenant B. P. Bradford, of the flagship Delaware, is among the last arrivals at the Astor House. Judge R. C. Parsons, of Cleveland, arrived vester gay from Europe by the steamer Cuba and put un at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he will remain a few days.

Mr. F. P. Drain, American Consul General to Haand will remain a few days at the New York Hotel Colonel James G. Barrett, ex-Mayor of Washington and proprietor of the Washington Patriot, left the city vesterday, homeward bound. Count Boris Danzas, Secretary to the Russian Le

gation at Washington, is registered at the Brevoort General D. B. Sacket, Inspector General of the

United States Army, arrived last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. John B. Howard, who was formerly one of

the largest hotel proprietors in this city, is among the arrivals by the steamer Cuba. He remained in Paris some time after the beginning of the stege, and was among the batch of Americans who, by the intercession of Minister Washburne, obtained leave to pass through the Prussian lines.

Mr. Galusha A. Grow, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, came to the city yesterday evening and put up at the Astor House, where he will remain for some time. Commodore James Ashbury, who had been on a

pleasure tour through the far West, is at present in New Orleans. He is expected to arrive in New York about December 1, and will return to his old apartments at the Brevoort House. General R. C. Drum, of the United States Army,

is temporarily at the Astor House, on his way to Mr. Gordon McKay, a member of the aristocracy

of the "Hub," has come to this city for the purpose of attending the reception given by his niece, who was lately married to Major A. Melton, at her residence, No. 115 East Twenty-third street. Mr. McKay is stopping at the Hoffman House.

Judge James S. Farrar, of St. Louis, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on a brief visit. Mr. J. N. McCullough, Manager of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, left the St. Nicholas Hotel

THE M'GARRAHAN CASE-DONN PIATT'S CARD. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

vesterday for Pittsburg.

Will you permit me to say, through your interesting family journal, that the statement made through your Washington correspondent touching the Cox-Grant affair, so far as I am concerned, is all bosh? Mr. Clinton Rice is not my cousin, nor are we in any Mr. Clinton Rice is not my cousin, nor are we in any way related. I have unquestionable evidence to prove that Mr. Rice, who has been for years known as the attorney, agent or friend of McGarraina, first approached me in behalt of his client or friend. I requested him to fetch the proposition in writing. This is failed to do. Subsequently I received, while in New York, a number of letters on the subject, one of which I exhibited to General Cox. Nor is the other charge, so universally circulated true, that I was in the interest of the New Idria Mining Company. The late Secretary of the Interior will bear me out in the assertion that I, as his friend, warned him as much against the one claimant as the other. Yours, respectually, DONN PIATT, THE ARLINGTON, WARRINGTON, NO. 22, 1870.

## WESTON'S WALK AND COLLAPSE.

He Struggles Bravely Till Evening-The Effor Entirely in Behalf of Science-Interest Taken in Him by the Scientific Savans-An Experiment by the Doctors and Weston's Acquiescence.

Not even the roast turkey and all the other good things that were going in such plenty yesterday yn rink to see Weston, the great pedestrian, in his battle with his brain and his muscle in attempting to perform the feat of walking 112 miles in enty-four hours. Notwithstanding the fact that he had had scarcely an hour's sleep either Tuesday or Wednesday night, and that his entire syshe came to the line punctually at a quarter-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, and, with cheerful courage, gaily set out on his twenty-four hours journey. He had already, during the earlier hours of the morning—from one to three o'clock got over fifteen miles without the slightest physica nvenience; but when the rest came after that it was beginning to be evident that he could not longer continue at his work without the refreshment of a sound sleep, which by no means seemed likely to favor him. Yet during the day he had scarcely ever walked better, and more than ever indulged in

indulged in

His FAVORITE SPURIS,

doing the circle at times in even less than 1:29, which was extraordinary good time for a third day's performance. On these occasions the andience was loud in its applause, and, to say the truth, no chance was lost by the spectaters, all of whom were of the more respectable class, to encourage the pedestrian in his efforts. Weston seemed always to appreciate this kindness, and did his honest best to test the problem which was at issue and which was occupying the minds of several prominent medical and scientific men who were present. Weston's walk on this occasion was not for the purpose of performing a pedestrian feat so much as to make himself, by the

WEAR AND TEAR OF HIS BODY to the extremest extent, the subject for scientific ex-

se much as to make himsell, by the WEAR AND TEAR OF His BODY to the extremest extent, the subject for scientific experiment for the benefit of humanity. This was an acknowledged fact by the scientific men in attendance, who watched almost every pulsation of the pedestrian with anxiety, and casserily chronicled it for inture analysis and consideration. Among the most prominent scientific men present was Professor Doremus, who took especial interest in the result of the over-strain on Weston's body and mind, and who has accumulated from the three days' exertions a large number of facts from which he will be able to prepare a settled opinion on several of the disputed scientific questions in similar connections. The fact that Weston was thus lending his aid so far as in him lay to the advancement of medical and scientific truths had much to do with exciting for him the

or him the

ORAET SYMPATHY OF THE AUDIENCE,
and attracted to the Rink several of our best known
citizens during the day and evening. Among them
was Judge Bedford, Mr. Stoughton and tadles, Professor Doremus' family, Mile, Nilsson, Ole Buil and
wife, Mr. Grinnell, Professor Barker, Leonard Jerome and several others distinguished in their various professions. During the day Weston walked
briskly and showed no signs by which it might be
safely conjectured that he would not be able to nold
out; but towards evening a dizziness set in, which
at once settled the question as to the feat of the 112
miles in twenty-four hours. The following tabular
statement will show how the time was made for the
first four hours:—

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10tal	100	****	L	2	53
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The second secon	12/12/14	****	MENTIN AFTY WA	201000	20
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2	. 12	22	<b>6</b>	14	10
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				5	17
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Towards Beven	0.6	HOCK	weston evidenti	,	vas
Receing so dizzy I	n th	a uc	ad that to continu	16 1	vas
impossible. He ha	d re	pear	edly stopped for a m	nom	ent
or two to recover	· hii	msel	f. and was looking	r v	erv
much shaken. Bu	at he	e al	ways pluckily resun	hon	hia
task, a few times.	inde	hed.	with	-	

Professor Doremus, who was always by his side on these occasions, then addressed the spectators, who were eagerly crowding around the judges stand, and said that, remembering now nobly Mr. Weston was doing his best to aid in diffusing truth and knowledge by submitting to the order of the policy in them going through

weston was doing his best to aid in diffusing fruth and knowledge by submitting to the ordeat he was then going through in the interest of science, the sympathies of the audience should be completely with him. (Applianse.) The truths which would be developed by this extraordinary pedestrian effort and its effects might to-morrow or next day benefit even some of those there present that evening, and perhaps (the speaker) timself. Mr. Weston only re-quired a few moments to be able to garangement

From this moment forward the spectators became ntensely interested in Weston, and followed his

intensely interested in Weston, and followed his every movement with

A NEW CURIOSITY

not hitherto evinced. Ladies who before had been listless and e otionless now endangered their fair, and of course swan-like necks in jumping up on chairs at every pa to of the rink o see now Weston was getting on. He received now more cordial encouragement by appiause than he had at any time during the day. But all was useless. Nature was exhausted, and the iron will that bore him up so bravely during the wanting strength of limb and mind was now obliged to yield. Yet he struggled on till after ten o'clock, having taken a few re ts. All inought of the 112 mile leat having been abandoned, speculation now became excited as to whether it would be possible for him even to accomplish the 400 miles before twive o'clock to-night.

AFFER TEN O'CLOCK

the dizziness so far inoreased as to render it necessary to take him into one of the larger rooms at the entrance to the rink, and Dr. Flint, the physician who had him in charge, was sent for. Professor Doremus, Dr. Flint and Dr. Strew then held

A CONSULTATION,

and after a considerable pause it was announced that Weston would again take the track. He came out leaning on the arm of a frend, and merely walked around the rink rather slowly, when, without finishing the complete circle, he again entered the room, and was at once placed in the care of the physicians, and the audience quiety dispersed. It is believed that the medical men prescribed a remedy for him which at once procured him rest. His reet were in excellent cendition, and, except the fatigue

for him which at once produced him rest. His feet were in excellent condition, and, except the fatigue and exhaustion consequent upon the loss of sleep for three days and three nights, he was as sound as PROFESSOR DOREAUS' OPIN ON.

The Herald reporter, in conversation with Pro-fessor Doremus, ascertained from him a few interest-ing facts relative to Weston's walk and the good that may come of it. The Professor said that there are certain chemical and physiological questions which have not as yet been entirely solved, and this extranglusary miscular exertion. are certain chemical and physiological questions which have not as yet been entirely solved, and this extraordinary muscular exertion of Weston affords an admirable opportunity for physiologists and chemists to make accurate search. Thus the muscular tissue and navezined food are burnt up in the body, chiefly in the form of urea and certain urates. Where there is much muscular exertion it has been claimed that soluble area is the result in place of almost his luble uric acts. The increase in the urea and the diministion of muric acid has been very marked in Weston's case since the day he first wasked. The phosphoric acid is likewise greatly increased. This is a matter of great importance, as indicating the wear and tear of the system and the variety of food necessary for its replacement. The Processor explained how important might be some of the deductions made from this case, and altitude to a very interesting case recently before the civil cours, in which the disputed points now sought to be solved once should much a gamentation on both sides. He also bestowed praise on Weston for the generous manner in which the delivered himself over to the tender mercies of scientific men and physicians. generous manuer in which he delivered to the tender mercies of scientific me

it is an admitted fact on all sides, and the opinion of the physicians especially, that Weston's failure to accomplish his extraordinary feat must be ascribed entirely to his loss of sleep.

Was the effect of this less, and was the immediate cause of his collapse. The food caten by Weston since Monday last was beet tea, eggs, coffee and crackers, and these articles have been weighed exactly before his using them. This was the only request made by the physicians, Weston being free to eat anything at all he liked. Of course he has not tasted a drop of stimulating liquor since the start; but had he continued, or should he continue to walk to-day—a question which is not yet definitely settled—stimulains will be a necessity. There are yet nearly 1.26 miles of the 400 to be done, and asthis would be an impossibility before twelve o'clock to-night—the end of the five days—it is, however, almost certain that Weston will not again take the large.

## FRANCE

Herald Special Report of the Late Armistice Negotiations.

Circular from the French Government on the Subject.

An Important Movement of the Prussians Expected.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE FROM PARIS

Rats and Sparrows in Demand-

French Humor.

IMPRACTICABILITY OF A SORTIE.

The Duke of Mecklenburg Rapidly Advancing.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF THIONVILLE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Later from Paris-The People Plucky and Provisions Pientiful-A German Advance on

Tours Expected.

LONDON, Nov. 25-4 A. M. It is reported that Thionville capitulated at eleven clock Thursday morning. A balloon, with mails from Paris the 23d has arrived at Louvain. The despatches brought by it

show that the Parisians continue plucky and determined, and that they have plenty of provisions. Other balloons have been seen over Marbots and further news is expected.

There is a heavy force of Prussians in and around Montargis. Their concentration there is surmised to be preliminary to a march on Tours.

CAMBRIEL DEMANDS AN INVESTIGATION. General Cambriel in a letter to Minister Gambetta scouts the charges of incapacity and treason made gainst him and demands an investigation.

GARIBALDI AND THE PRIESTS. It now appears that Garibaldi was invited at Autun by the Ecclesiastics themselves to use their houses as quarters. The priests have published letters disciaiming all the charges made against

THE ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. French Circular to the Foreign Governments-The Demands of the Republic for the Revietualling of Paris and an Elec-

tion-Bismarck's Refusal and Executive The following is the essential part of a government circular of an important character which has been addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, at Tours, to the diplomatic agents of the

republic serving at foreign Courts. The Minister

With regard to the new efforts which are now being prosecuted and made to effect an armistice, so far as we are concerned, being still faithful to our rights, we remain in the same disposition as we did at the moment when the former negotiations on the same suject were undertaken. We maintain as the basis of an armistice the right of revictualling Paris and the holding of a general parliamentary election all over France. We have reason to believe that his Excellency Count Bismarck and to advance as an argument against their acelections can be neld without an armistice. The French government has declared already that it could not accept this; but it is of importance to the service that you should be fully advised of the reasons why the executive arrived at this decision. hus:-France is for the moment in arms over the whole territory, a pertion of which is now occupied by the armies of an enemy. All the able-bodied men of the French nation are in the field, either scat tered in the regiments of the regular army or mus ered in separate corps, or as volunteers in the battahons of the Francs-tireurs. In the world outside the ranks of the army the French electors, or a very great portion of them at least, are far from their homes and places of regular residence. How, then, could a legal, peaceable election be possible according to the franchise which regulates a uni-

versal suffrage? The federal government earnestly desires the election of a parliamentary Constituent Assembly, the deliberations of which would contribute to smooth attainment of a general pacification -a result which it has never ceased to be our ardent wish to realize. The government of national defence in Paris has been unanimous in refusing the terms hitherto offered by Prussia, and we hope that the neutral Powers, in their own interests as in ours, will come to the same conclusion and approve our course

Accept, sir, &c., COUNT DE CHEMEAUX. BELGIAN REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

An Armistice Imposible-Prussia Preparing for a Grand Army Movement-Napoleonic I am enabled to inform the HERALD specially that

all hone of the arrangement of an armistice between the German and French commanders has been

THE PRUSSIAN ARMIES ON THE POINT OF A MOVE. An important movement of all the Prussian armies is about to take place.

BONAPARTIST INTRIGUE. Brussels has been made the meatre of new plans of Bonapartist intrigue for the restoration of the dynasty to France.

MM. Cassagnac and Dulevours are about to

establish an imperialistic journal, a Bonaparte

newspaper organ, here. PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Bankers Suspending Payments-How Rats are Obtained-French Humor-Food-An Egg Question-Obstacles to a Sortic-Rochefort a Private-Pigeon Mails-Minor Military Operations-Joint Occupation of Villages.

LONDON, Nov. 24, 1870. A correspondent in Paris writes as follows under date of the 19th:-

BANKERS WHO HAVE SUSPENDED PAYMENTS. The following bankers who have American connections have suspended payment since the comencement of the siege:-Zellweiger & Co., Leiden. | are now engaged in investigating the ca

Prunsel & Co., Thomas, Lachambre & Co., Venyen Roudeau, Honore & Co., T. Erlanger & Co. (of the French-American cable), S. de Neufville and Munroe

THE SUPPLY OF BATS.

The principal supply of rats is obtained from the sewers. Jars containing glucose syrup are placed in them. Of this syrup the rats are very fond, and in their eagerness to get it plunge headlong into the lars and are caught like flies in molasses. The person who is on the watch then seizes them, wrings their necks, and soon afterwards they are made ready for the stewpan.

LEANNESS AND PATRIOTISM. The newspapers contain amusing articles, denouncing and ridiculing all fat men and extolling leanness, characterizing it as an inseparable adjunct of the virtue of patriotism.

FOOD. Sparrows are selling at ten cents each. The correspondent adds:-I now get meat every day. Six days' supply costs five cents and one mill. I tried a horse "beefsteak" yesterday, but it made me sick. My butcher now supplies me with sheeps' brains once a week for fourteen cents.

A STORY YOLKED TO FAMINE EXACELY. A cook the other day said to her master, "Eggs

are now one franc each," and he exclaimed, "What ere the cocks about?" The cook replied, "The hens have stopped raying, str !" "Ah, Mon Dieu!" he groaned, "what will become of us if hens themselves lack confidence in the republican

ROCHEFORT ENLISTED. Rochef rt has enlisted as a private in an artillery corps, and contemplates a reissue of La Lanterne OBSTACLES TO A SORTIE.

In regard to the contemplated sortie there appears to be but two places where the configuration of the ground will permit the army to deploy into line—the plains of Gouesse and Ecouen, north of Paris, and the plains between Bourg-la-Reine and Palaiseau, in the south. These are solidly occupied by Prussians, who have fortified the villages and connected them with trenches. Moreover they are commanded by the heights, which are mounted with cannon sweeping the whole field. In case of an attack, should the French break the first line they would encounter another several miles back.

PIGEON MAILS. Several pigeops have arrived within the last four days with despatches from Tours. The official despatch of Gambetta to Favre announcing the victory at Orleans arrived this way.

MINOR MILITARY OPERATIONS. On the 13th General Fole, at Fort Nogent, expelled the Germans from the position they had taken up in the valley of Champigny.

at Montmedy, distant 2,500 yards, and dismantled A reconnoissance had been made by Paristar tirailleurs. They went to Champigny, dislodged the

German outposts, destroyed their provisions and

The Redoubt de Graville fired the German works

killed a number of the enemy. The Germans were driven out of Le Bourget by the fire from Fort Romainville.

JOINT OCCUPATION OF VILLAGES. The Germans have withdrawn further north.
Robigny has been occupied by the Paris Garde Motite. The north end of Bondy is occupied by Germans and the south by the French. Ruell is occupled in the same way by the Germans and French

GENERAL REPORTS. . TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Bombardment of Thionville-The Duke of

Meckleaburg Advancing-Cost of the War to Prussin-Proposed Anti-German Meeting in London. LONDON, Nov. 24, 1879. The bombardment of Thionville has continued with unremitting activity since Tuesday morning. The bombardment last night was forlows. Part

of the town was in flames. The villages in the vicinity have been burned. A telegram from Versailles dated yesterday states that no news of importance had been received from

Paris that day. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg is

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE ON AMIENS. A telegram from Amiens, dated to-day, states the the Prussian advance force between Domart and Beaucourt has been driven back to Roye. The

A FALSE CHARGE DENIED.

The Germans deay that there is any truth in the atement, falsely ascribed to the Bishop of Geneva, that French prisoners are refused the consolations of their religion. Wherever they are quartered in sufficient numbers they are attended by Catholic

clergymen. The outlay for the conduct of the war by Prussia up to November 15 was one hundred and twentyone million thalers.

A public meeting is proposed here to express regret at the abandonment by the Germans of a defensive for an aggressive policy. The weather all over France has been stormy for

several days. There have been heavy falls of rain

and snow.

A Prussian frigate is crutsing in the vicinity of the

IS THIS A POLICE MURDER? Who Killed Doughty ?- A Singular Death-

From a Stable to Blackwell's Island. The people rarely learn through the medium of the press the many scenes that daily occur is the cuy, and a death, a murder, a suicide or bend robbery, under our present corrupt police system, is likely to remain shrouded in mystery for many months, unless turned up by accident, as was the one to which reference is made below. On the 11th of October a Mrs. Gass, residing in

West Thirty-sixth street, on returning home at an early hour discovered a man apparently intoxicated near her house. She called the attention of officer Warner, of the Twenty-minth precent, to his condition; but it is said Warner failed to take him before Captain Borden, and on the contrary turned him over to a semi-tranken man, named Hines, and an invend friend whose name is maknown. These men conveyed the man, whose name is Fatrick Doughty, to the saloon of one McCariney, on the corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-sixth street. There boughty betayed signs of intoxication, and, it is said, McCariney induced them to take Doughty away. They conveyed him to a stable near by, where the remniteth presence policy found that the property of the Board of Police Surgeons. It is said that Dr. Frazer, residing near by, who is a deputy of the Board of Police Surgeons. It is said that Dr. Prazer pronounced him drunk, and declared that there was nothing wrong with the prisoner. Sergent Van Hagen, however, during the examination of Frazer, observed blood flowing from the left ear of the accused, and fearing that Dr. Frazer had not given the case sunicient attention he cafed upon Poince Surgeon Pooler, who, on viewing the man, declared that the base of his skull was fractured and he could not live many mours. By advice of Dr. Pooler the Beilevue Hospital ambulance was telegraphed for, and Doughty was sent to the Island as a vagrant, where he died on the 15th uit.

Meanwhile Mr. Doughty, a prominent auctioneer, of No. 78 Nassau street, had made diligent inquiries for a dissipated brother, of No. 78 Nassau street, had made diligent inquiries for a dissipated brother, of No. 78 Nassau street, had made diligent inquiries for a dissipated brother, who was finally discovered dead on Blackwell's island. Mr. Doughty was surprised to find in the poor friendless man, driven to a stable by officer Warner to die, his lost brother. Captain Caffrey and the officers of the Twentieth precinct are now engaged in investigating the case. With a view of working it up. early hour discovered a man apparently intoxicated near her house. She called the attention of officer